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THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

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ORDINANCE OF '87—THE SUPREME COURT.

An intelligent friend suggests that the great point at issue between us and our opponents, respecting the ordinance of '87, has been already decided by the Supreme Court; and refers us to Hammond's Ohio Reports, p. 144, case of *Hays vs. Zanefield Canal and Manufacturing Company*. This decision certainly covers part of the ground in discussion, but not all.

In the case referred to, the plaintiff contended that the statute of Ohio, authorizing the erection of a dam, &c., across the Muskingum river, interfered with the ordinance for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio. The 4th article, contains this clause:—"The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi, and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other state that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor."

"This portion of the ordinance of 1787," said Judge Hitchcock, who delivered the opinion of the Court, "is as much obligatory upon the state of Ohio, as our own constitution. In truth it is more so; for the constitution may be altered by the people of the state; while this cannot be altered without the consent both of the people of this state, and of the United States, through their representatives. It is an article of compact; and until we assume the principle, that the sovereign power of the state, is not bound by compact, this clause must be considered obligatory."

And again—
"The right to navigate the river is a right secured to the citizen by the ordinance of 1787. It is a right of which he cannot be deprived, unless by agreement between the people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress, and the people of Ohio, through their representatives in the General Assembly."

It will be perceived that the Court did not decide, (for the point was not presented,) whether the constitution of the United States had altered or could alter the ordinance; but they did decide, 1st, that the ordinance is or includes a compact; 2dly, That it is binding on the sovereign power of the state; 3dly, That it is supreme in its obligatory power to the constitution of Ohio; 4thly, That it cannot be altered except by "agreement between the people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress, and the people of Ohio through their representatives in the General Assembly."

This decision of course overthrows the second position assumed by "I. A. J." in the Cincinnati Gazette—that the ordinance was in truth not a compact; and also the argument by which he attempted to show that the required common consent of the parties to the ordinance had been obtained to its alteration. For, he assumed, not that the people of the United States, "through their representatives in Congress" had consented to a modification of that instrument, but that one state-convention, after another, as it adopted the constitution, thereby yielded its consent. But, the decision of the Court is, that the ordinance cannot be changed, save by an agreement between the people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress, and the people of Ohio through their representatives in the General Assembly.

The great point that remains to be decided by our Supreme Court, is—Has the constitution of the United States altered or modified in any respect the compact contained in the ordinance of 1787? This point will be presented in due time for their decision—and, if they adhere to the principle, which they assumed in 1832, that this instrument cannot be altered "unless by agreement between the people of the United States through their representatives in Congress, and the people of Ohio, through their representatives in the General Assembly," they will be obliged to decide that no alteration has at any time been made in the ordinance.

We rest in hope.

CONSEQUENCES.

The great cause of the reluctance generally manifested to admit our doctrines concerning the ordinance of 1787, is undoubtedly, an apprehension of the consequences that may follow their adoption. "It will never do—you will alienate the South from Ohio—the prosperity of Cincinnati will be gone—our state will become a refuge for runaways—our brethren in the South-west will not be able to hold their slaves."

As to the prosperity of our city, take a fact which happened in Philadelphia, and is given in Gouge's Journal of Banking. "A certain manufacturing and commercial firm, having a branch in a city in one of the South-western states, thought it was carrying on a most flourishing trade in the years, 1835, '36, '37. Its profits, according to its books, amounted to at least \$25,000 a year, which, divided between two young men, who had but little capital to commence with, was certainly doing a very fair business. When they tried to collect what was due to them, all their profits vanished, and happy enough were they to preserve their capital untouched. They are now doing a much less extensive, but far more profitable business than they did in the years of inflation, and this, we doubt not, is the case with multitudes of others." How many facts of the same kind have come under the observation of ourselves in Ohio. Never fear. By the steady maintenance of our principles, we shall lose no portion of Southern trade that is worth keeping. But—we hate to battle with merely mercenary considerations. The "prosperity of our city!" is derations. The "prosperity of our city!" is

money-making, the highest prosperity? Are not truth, justice, humanity, our own honor, of more worth than money? What can atone for treachery to the cause of Freedom? What gain repay us for the damning disgrace of sacrificing our free institutions to conciliate the southern trader, and build up his system of robbery and blood? "You talk of the prosperity of your city," says Dr. Channing. "I know but of one true prosperity. Does the human soul grow and prosper here? Do not point me to your thronged streets. I ask, who throng them? Is it a low-minded, self-seeking, gold-worshipping, man-despising crowd, which I see rushing through them? Do I meet a grasping multitude, seeking to thrive by concealment and fraud? An anxious multitude, driven by fear of want to doubtful means of gain? An unfeeling multitude, caring nothing for others, if they may themselves prosper or enjoy? * * * Hereby our prosperity is a vain show. Its true use is, to make a better people."

"The glory and happiness of a city consist, not in the number, but character of its population. Of all the fine arts in a city, the grandest is the art of forming noble specimens of humanity. The costliest productions of our manufactures are cheap compared with a wise and good human being. A city, which should practically adopt the principle, that man is worth more, than wealth or show, would gain an impulse, that would place it at the head of cities. A city in which men should be trained worthy of the name, would become the metropolis of earth."

Cincinnati must cease to prefer money to the man—to kidnap women—to sympathize with the slave-hound—to commit treason against Liberty, at the nod of the negro-whipper—to barter all her principles for the profits of an infernal system of oppression—before she can take rank above the tail of cities. "Our brethren in the South will not be able to hold their slaves." Very likely; and what of that? That is their concern; not ours. Theirs is the gain of slavery, if gain there be. Let them have its troubles. You profess to hate slavery, and yet go beyond the compact to support it. See your attitude. These human flesh-dealers would have to abandon their occupation for an honest calling, were it not for the aid you extend them. And so, to prevent them from turning honest men you must violate your own fundamental laws! O, for a language to describe your baseness!

Yes—it is true.—Were the people of these North-western states to carry out with fidelity, on their own soil, the principles of the ordinance of 1787, Kentucky and Missouri in less than five years would find themselves obliged to convert their slaves, into freemen; and in this way, and in this alone, would our state be saved from being overrun with what some among us so much dread, a colored population.

JUSTICE IN CINCINNATI.

C. Burnet, Joseph his son, and Mr. Lewis, indicted under the Black Law, for resisting, and committing an assault and battery, on the officer of the law in the discharge of his duty, were tried at the late criminal court for Hamilton county. The only evidence for the prosecution was, Mr. Black the constable, the principal actor in the transaction. The witnesses for C. Burnet, who was first tried, were his son J., his daughter-in-law, Messrs. Lewis and Erickson, men employed in the bakery, and two persons from the country, in the habit of attending market. Mr. Black swore that he told Mr. B. he had a warrant; the four first mentioned witnesses of the defendant swore that though all present from the beginning to the end of the transaction, they heard nothing of the kind; and the two market-men testified, that they heard Black say to Burnet, when the latter had succeeded in ejecting the former, that he had a warrant for him—whereupon Burnet exclaimed—"You fool! why did you not tell me that before, and all this trouble would have been prevented." The same witnesses appeared in the case of J. Burnet, except that he being arraigned, his father appeared as a witness. On this second trial also, Black confessed that he had received \$26 from McGalla, the claimant of the slave, as compensation for his services. Let it be recollected that he was the only witness for the prosecution. The verdict of the jury in both cases to the surprise, we believe, of a large majority of those who heard the evidence, was *guilty*. The surprise indeed was great, because, while there were four persons, of mature age, present during the whole affair, who swore that Black did not produce his warrant, and that they did not hear him say he had one; and although two witnesses bore testimony to the conversation above detailed between Black and Burnet, clearly proving that the latter had no thought that the former had at any time informed him of having a warrant,—while such was the testimony for the defendant, the prosecution was sustained by but a single witness, and he an interested one, having been the principal actor in the attempt to arrest the negro, and having received twenty-six dollars as compensation for the dirty work.

A bill of exceptions was filed in the case of C. Burnet, and an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court. A new trial was demanded for Joseph Burnet, on the ground that one of the jurors was a foreigner; and it was ordered: and a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Lewis. Thus stands the matter. And now let us say to the whole tribe of slave-hunters, and their comforters, *these prosecutions will end in smoke*.

POLITICAL ACTION.

We are glad to see our friends in so many parts of this state, making strong political demonstrations in favor of their principles. What should hinder them from doing so universally? Depend upon it, our cause will never be respected as it ought to be, till carried to the ballot-box. The disposition is general among Ohio abolitionists to set their faces against pro-slavery

politicians. The only point on which all have not made up their minds, is that of independent nominations. So far as we can judge, however, this measure is gaining ground every where. In other states, what are called the third party abolitionists seem to be the only class that manifest much real anti-slavery energy. In Maine, a new paper has been started, called the *Liberty Standard*, edited by a brother of the murdered Lovejoy—designed to advocate independent abolitionism. Eliza Wright, with his spirited pen, and straight forward political notions, is again at the head of the Free American. The Signal of Liberty, the organ of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, is pushing political action with great vigor. The friends in Pennsylvania have nominated Dr. Le Moyne, as candidate for the governorship of Pennsylvania, and accompanied the nomination with a long and strong address. In Indiana, the abolitionists have shown themselves true men. We expected no less from them. It was the first demonstration of the kind they had ever made, but they gave a decided vote. P. Grave, one of their senatorial candidates, who stood highest on the list, received 442 votes—excellent for a beginning. The Van Buren candidates received about 1250, and the whig, over 1500. What abolitionist would blush to be found in that minority of 442? Will their sentiments be discarded hereafter? Hitherto, "until," as friend Buffum says, "the abolitionists of Indiana mounted on the stilt of third partyism, or other words, until they concluded to act like consistent men, and nominate persons on whom to bestow their suffrages, whose principles are congenial with their own, they had no alternative when an election took place, but to withhold the exercise of their sovereignty, which in the providence of God is vested in them, or to exercise it in opposition to the deliverance of our country from the suffering and the guilt of slavery. The pro-slavery parties of the day, so long as abolitionists neglected to come up in a body with their principles to the polls, justly concluded that, notwithstanding all our zeal, we were not so firmly rooted in principle, but that we would sustain our political party, even at the expense of our abolition principles. And holding that it would be fatal to their party at the South, to have it understood that they gave any countenance to the cause of abolition, they carefully avoided placing any one before the public as a candidate, who was suspected of being favorable to our principles. But, at our convention last spring, we resolved to mount the stilt of third partyism, and we have now made our first essay to walk forth in open day."

Very good, neighbor Buffum. One year hence, and your 442 votes will have doubled.

Now, is not this encouraging to Ohio abolitionists? Will any one say, that the anti-slavery voters in Wayne county did not take the very best way to magnify their cause, and make it honorable? Who will make it dishonorable, by voting for candidates, afraid to oppose the Southern system of human flesh-mongering? Come, friends! let us this once, especially as the "other interests" were so particularly cared for last fall—let us this once unite, and see how many voices we can give against slavery.

CORROBORATIVE.

An argument corroborative of our doctrine respecting the ordinance of '87, may be founded on the peculiar phraseology of the excepting clause of the sixth article, as compared with that of a clause in the fourth article, securing certain privileges to the citizens of the Union. The last clause of the fourth article is as follows:

"The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states, that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty whatever."

The "other states" referred to were, Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, &c., all then within the limits of the original states. It will be seen, that the restrictive word "original" is not used, but simply the phrase, "United States"—which, without any violence, might be construed as covering not only the thirteen original states, but all others that might from time to time be admitted to the Union. Still, apparently ignorant of the doctrine maintained by a writer in the Gazette, that the new states, being within the bounds of the old when the compact was framed, would therefore be entitled to the same privileges, when separated—and being unwilling to leave these navigation-rights at the mercy of construction,—the Congress of the confederation must needs insert, after the phrase "United States," and those of any other states that might be admitted into the confederacy." Now, if it were the design of the Congress to secure by the excepting clause in the sixth article, the right of recapturing slaves, to the new as well as old states, why did it first use the restrictive word "original," and then neglect to add, "and any other states that might be admitted into the confederacy?" The right of free navigation they secure, "as well to the inhabitants of said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy." But the right of recapturing fugitive from labor, they secure only, to "any one of the original states." Surely, if they had intended to secure the right to every member of the Union, they would immediately have added, as in the navigation clause,—"and to any of the other states that may be admitted into the confederacy."

THE CHAIN-GANG.

A stranger, in visiting Cincinnati, is not unfrequently shocked, to see at work on our public roads, gangs of criminals, with a huge chain and ball attached to their legs. Human beings of all colors, and every age, are thus thrown together and exposed to the gaze of the numerous travellers entering and leaving the city.

They are generally employed in breaking stone. This mode of punishment, we are informed, is authorized in no other county of the state. The law was passed, it is said, because the cost of supporting criminals in Hamilton county was an excessive burthen, and it was desirable to make them bear at least a portion of it. It was attempted, at first, to work the miserable wretches in Cincinnati, but public sentiment was so scandalized by it, that they were driven to our turnpikes.

We confess we are amazed, that the citizens of the county can for a moment tolerate, a mode of punishment, so abhorrent to humanity, and so ruinous to its subjects. What citizen, riding out on business or pleasure, has not been pained to the heart, at beholding these spectacles of human crime and misery! Did God ever make man to be so disgraced! Self-preservation may warrant society in protecting itself against offenders—but it can never warrant it, in devising such punishments as necessarily destroy the sensibilities of a criminal, and make him tenfold more the child of hell than he was before. All punishment should be corrective—but will you correct an offender, a boy for example, guilty of petit larceny, by putting a chain about his ankle, and subjecting him to the gaze of the multitudes who are daily traversing our thoroughfares! The criminal is a man—a brother. What right have I to destroy his self-respect, by making his crime notorious—to drive him to desperation; by making it impossible for him ever to regain reputation among his fellow-men? If a man steal, and must be punished—for the sake of the God that made him, if not from regard to your own relationship to him, take him away from the public eye—do not render him callous by exposure—do not drive him to despair, and thus convert an occasional offender, into a desperate, determined villain. Never did I pass that wretched chain-gang, without a feeling of agony. Poor wretches! The safety, the well-being of society demanded your punishment—but did they require your exposure? Concealed from the public view, in a private cell, or with those in the same condemnation, you might have had heart for reflection, hope of better days, strength to resolve on reform. But, what hope for you now? That chain, that ball—the eye of every passer by fixed on you—your shame manifested—cut off from sympathy and confidence—what hope for you on your release? Notorious, identified every where as criminals, what resort but war, perpetual war, to the knife on those who, owing their own reputation perhaps to more auspicious circumstances than ever surrounded you, forgot that you were men, and treated you like brutes.

This is a grovelling wickedness on our part. Better, far better increase our taxes, than abuse men created in the image of God, and harden them by our system of public punishment, into incorrigible villains. Will not some of our citizens, who feel more regard for humanity, than a mean economy—who hold that the man should never be lost sight of even in the criminal, take some measures to relieve our country from the disgrace and guilt of this infamous chain-gang system? Who ever heard of reform produced by it? Who does not know that crimes are multiplied by it?

PREDICTION VERIFIED.

Senator Preston at the whig meeting in Charleston, May 23, 1841, said that the accession of Mr. Tyler would "make an administration more Southern in its tendencies, than that of his predecessor would have been—both would steer by the same polar star, but with Tyler there might be some variation Southward in the instrument."

The following list of nominations for foreign embassies shows with what reason he spoke.

Ex. Gov. Everett of Massachusetts, minister plenipotentiary to London. This man was once rebuked in Congress by a slaveholder for pleading for slavery. Col. Todd of Kentucky, minister, &c., to Russia. Mr. Jenifer of Maryland, do. to Austria. Mr. Baker of Georgia, charge to Sardinia. Mr. Pendleton of Virginia, do. to Naples. Mr. Barnard of Mississippi, do. to Lisbon.

COLONIZATION.

The State Colonization convention held not long since in Baltimore, Md., has occasioned some excitement in the East. Bishop Waugh of the M. E. Church, presided: most of the leading denominations were represented in it by their ministers and members. The following resolution sufficiently betrays the latent purpose of Colonization.

"That while it is most earnestly hoped that the free colored people of Maryland may see that their best and most permanent interests will be conserved by their emigration from this State; and while this Convention would deprecate any departure from the principle which makes colonization dependent upon the voluntary action of the free colored people themselves; yet, if regardless of what has been done to provide them with an asylum, they continue to persist in remaining in Maryland, in the hope of enjoying here an equality of social and political rights—THEY OUGHT TO BE solemnly WARNED, that, in the opinion of this Convention, a day must arrive, when circumstances, which will deprive THEM OF THE FREEDOM OF CHOICE, and leave them no alternative but removal!"

A dreadful alternative! Cannot the Convention spare one expression of sympathy for the doomed colored man? If they see such circumstances maturing, why not attempt to arrest their growth? No! No! Colonization but expresses a wicked popular prejudice—it dares not rebuke it. To show the spirit which dictated the resolution, take a few extracts from speeches made by members, for which we are indebted to the Pennsylvania Freeman.

A gentleman from St. Mary's said—

"He looked upon colonization as an aid to legislation, and legislation already contemplated compulsory action. It was amongst the slaveholders that colonization would find its warmest friends, and it was the interest of the slaveholder to raise the free blacks, free labor would increase in value, and as a consequence slaveholders would do the same; the slaveholder desired compulsory measures, for he had ceased to expect that colonization would ever induce voluntary emigration; the industrious free black imagined that he can get as good a living here as

he can elsewhere, and scarcely one in a hundred cares about any thing else; the indolent and worthless steal; and so they all can live one way or another; their families and all their associations are here; give them the choice, Maryland or Liberia, and they will persuade them, it is useless to argue with them; you cannot persuade them, and they are deaf to your appeals; you offer them favors which they won't accept; now, the principle of self-preservation makes it necessary to tell them they must go. Let us appeal to legislation through Colonization to permit no further manumission of slaves but upon a positive condition that they instantly leave the country; the colony, and impress upon the free blacks the same positive necessity for their prompt emigration if they would avoid equally prompt and less ceremonious compulsion."

Mr. Gantt from Anne Arundel declared himself "in favor of decisive action," and said, "if that resolution did not pass, one more determined in expression would be introduced. He was in favor of prompt compulsory action." He compared the colored man's refusal to leave his home, to a sick child's refusal to take medicine, and added—

"It was injustice to both white and blacks to adopt a temporizing course. Abolition papers were now disseminating in parts of the State, and he had such a paper in his hand, the name of a Marylander, a Baltimorean, was published as Vice-president of an Abolition Society. He was ashamed to say it. It was the name of John Needles."

If we mistake not, in a late African Repository, the editor strongly commended the proceedings of this Convention, without a word of dissent to the undisguised project of expulsion.

To every right-minded man, the measure contemplated must appear deeply revolting. Maryland contains 62,000 free colored inhabitants, most of them born on the soil. Whence do the white men derive a right to expel these, their own countrymen, from their native land? Will they justify their act on the ground that they constitute the majority? Then let the blacks in South Carolina meet in solemn convention and expel from their midst, the whites who oppress them. Or will they plead the law of self-preservation? Then let the colored population of Mississippi arise, and drive out the minority of whites, who lord it over them, and are trampling on their rights. Let these Marylanders beware. The expulsion of 62,000 free men is no easy task—they may find resistance when they least expect it—resistance, where ultimate consequences cannot be calculated. The free states have an interest in this question of expulsion. They have their own poor and ignorant to take care of. What right have the slave-states to force upon us a population, which they denounce as a nuisance? Let them be just, if indeed they have not lost the very idea of justice. Let them keep their colored population to themselves, and be honest enough and wise enough to educate and alleviate it. It is a part of the price they have to pay for supporting slavery. They cannot expect us to burden ourselves, that they may go on tyrannizing over human beings with impunity. Rest assured, the free black population will stay in Maryland, and there is but one way in which she can prevent it from being dangerous and troublesome—and that is, abolishing slavery. Make all free, and the trouble is ended.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE."

Doubtless our New Orleans neighbors are as fond of the rhetorical phrase, "equal and exact justice," as any of us. The following instances will show their understanding of it.

Hamilton, a slave, described as being "an athletic, straight, fine looking negro," has a quarrel with a watchman, and commits an assault upon him. He is arrested, tried before Judge Marian, with a jury of six freeholders, who find him guilty, and sentence him to be hung by the neck until dead. The counsel for the accused hoped that the jury would remember the previous character of the prisoner, and that he had a wife to whom he was much attached.—The jury, however, accompanied their verdict with a statement, that there was no ground on which to recommend him to executive clemency. Of course Hamilton will be hung, for striking a white man, most probably in self-defence. Why complain? This is necessary to the protection of slavery.

Another case. The steward of a steamboat, hears a white man inquiring for a passage, abuse his captain, and call him a miserable, trifling fellow. The steward gives him the lie—the white man strikes him, and is struck in return. The negro is taken up and sentenced to nine months imprisonment, and the white man goes clear. "It is necessary," said the gentleman who told this—they could not get along in safety without such severity. Yes, it is necessary—and so, he that steals, finds it necessary to lie. One crime brings others in its train, but aggravates, instead of justifying, them.

LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS.

\$100 Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 10th inst., a negro man, who calls himself MOSES, but will not doubt give himself some other name. Said negro is about 28 years old, of a light black complexion, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, well made; has some of his fore teeth out, both upper and under; has had a small slit in each ear, made with a knife, about three-fourths of an inch from the lower tip, though healed up, it may be discovered on examination; speaks affably, is quite intelligent, and can read well. He is an old hand at running away.

\$25 Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 24th ult., the girl MARY, alias JANE. She is of a gristle color, about 15 years old, full face and large lips, and has the mark of a whip under one of her eyes and on the back of her neck. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return her to the subscriber.

G. VANDREUL, 213 Poydras Market.

\$20 Reward.

Ran away on the evening of the 18th inst., a negro named LOUISA, about 35 years old. She has a scar under her right ear of a middle size. She is supposed to be concealed by some one in Lafayette, as she was taken there once already. The above reward will be paid for her delivery in one of the city prisons, by applying at 22 Baronne st.

\$5 Reward.

Lost, about two weeks ago, a large black bull dog, with a wound in the right eye, had on a leather collar, with a rope attached to it. The above reward will be given to whoever will return him to the subscriber.

\$10 Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 14th inst., a negro man, named ROBERT, but passed frequently under

the assumed name of Sam, age 35 years or thereabouts; is five feet 6 or 8 inches in height; thin visage, having been lately sick; of dark complexion, having a dark expression of countenance, with a scar on his left cheek, inclining towards his mouth. He had on when he left, a pair of blue jeans pants, a white linen dress coat, and linen shoes with broad plaits.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the same Bob or Sam, by application to H. F. Wade, 55 Theophilus. It is supposed he will endeavor to leave the city, and the captains of vessels are hereby forewarned not to carry him off, under the penalty of the law.

H. F. WADE.

Ran away or stolen, the slave CAROLINE, from my residence in Carrollton, on the 17th inst. Said negress is about 14 years old, slim and delicate made, under lip quite thick, and mark of a burn on one of her arms. I warn all steamboats to be on the look out, for I believe she will be trying to go up the river. I will pay a reward of \$20 for her delivery in jail in this city or delivered to me in Carrollton.

G. B. MASON.

Scars—burns—whip marks—teeth knocked out—slit ears!—behold the march of humanity! The foregoing are copied from the N. Orleans Picayune and the Bulletin.

PERVERTING INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY.

Slavery occasions wonderful confusion in a man's ethics. A minister of the gospel, meek, gentle, self denying, is in his yard with his negroes. He is a merciful master, and has been so educated that it never strikes him slavery is wrong. One of his negroes expresses his feelings in rather too manly a style, on being rebuked for in other words, is "impertinent." The merciful man, the minister of Christ, draws off, and tells him to the earth with his hands. He never imagines that he is doing wrong—he sees that such acts are absolutely necessary, if he would maintain obedience among his slaves.—Having once admitted the rightfulness of slavery, he must, by logical necessity, recognize as right, whatever is necessary to maintain it. If slaves are insolent, they must be whipped—else slavery must cease. If slaves run off, they must be whipped, stocked, or thumb-screwed, else slavery must cease. It is one perpetual system of terror.

We knew such a minister; he was precisely as we have described him—meek, gentle, pious. He at last saw the evil of the system, and abandoned it forthwith, because he was what he was—really a conscientious man. And yet this man could knock a fellow-man down, because he spoke like a freeman! Does not slavery forever confound a man's ethics?

Take another case. A slave belongs to the same church as his master, who is a deacon. He is a faithful, exemplary christian. No one in the church ranks higher, as a man of piety. His wife and children, living in the neighborhood, fall into the possession of a member belonging to a distant church, who, failing to get so high a price from the deacon as he asks, takes them away with him. The pious slave is distressed, but under the influence of the idea that such separation is equivalent to a natural dissolution, and pressed by those around him, after a while marries. Time passes; he becomes dissatisfied with the act; he longs to see the wife whom he has lost; he feels that she alone has a rightful claim upon his affections. He runs off, and soon forgets all peril in reunion with his family. But, it is only for a moment. He is arrested as a runaway, and his brother in Christ, the godly deacon, gives orders to have him punished—for loving his wife and children better than his master. He is at last brought back, arraigned before the church, and expelled—for the grave offence of running off to his wife and family! True, the scripture says, "for this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave unto his wife, and they two shall be one flesh,"—but it never says, he shall leave his master, and cleave unto his wife—whereby it plainly appears, that this runaway acted in a very unscriptural manner.

INCIDENTAL TESTIMONY.

The Louisiana Hose Company of New Orleans have lately resolved to dispense with the services of negroes or other persons of color, whether slave or free, in their operations, and one of the principal reasons assigned, is, that the use of their services, as is shown by the experience of the company, tends to promote a "feeling of inactivity among the members," that is, to make them lazy. It is to be hoped, that this discovery may prove salutary, by leading them to the further discovery, that the great cause of the prevalent laziness in the South, is, the employment of slave-labor, and the degradation of industry, by confining it to a degraded caste.

SLAVERY

Our readers will remember that we have received several communications from Dr. Dyer, of Wisconsin, stating that there are several slaves in that Territory. What are our friends there thinking about? Slavery cannot exist in Wisconsin, any more than in Ohio. Let some intelligent person see these persons restrained in their liberty, and tell them of their rights.

Illinois is a shameful transgressor of the ordinance of '87. The following advertisement is abominable. This Brasher ought to be kicked out of the pale of civilization, and the legislature that passed the law under which the miserable tool acted, should be branded as infamous. Is there no man in Illinois, to counsel with these colored men, and inform them of the proper measures to take to recover their liberty, and obtain justice against a villain who dares sell them into slavery? They are advertised, it will be seen, to be sold, or "hired," for six months—for that period of course, being held in involuntary servitude—in direct violation of the sixth article of the ordinance of '87! Scandalous abuse.

NEGRO SALE!

The Overseer of the Poor will offer for sale, for six months, a number of DARK COLORED GENTLEMEN, commonly called Negroes, the said persons not having complied with an Act passed February 10th, 1831. They will be hired to the highest Cash Bidder. Hiring to take place at the Mayor's Office, on Saturday, the 7th of August, 1841, or so soon after as they can be found.

H. BRASHER,

Overseer of Harrison Township.

TRERE-HAUT, July 31, 1841.

N. B.—The Vagrant Law will be put in force immediately.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Reader, have you ever heard a dromedary tell his story? We heard him once, as related by a lamented bard, (Rockwell,) and we have never forgotten it. Should you hear it, we believe you would not forget it. He tells it with a pathos, a feeling, to which we should in vain attempt to attain. The story should never be out of circulation, and we will give it anew, and you may make your own comment.

THE INTERPRETE.

"Pray, Mr. Dram drinker! how do you do?
"In position's the matter with you?
How did you come by that bruise on the head?
Why are your eyes so infernally red?
Why do you mutter that infernal hymn?
Why do you tremble in every limb?
Who has done this, let the reason be shown,
And let the offender be pelted with stone!
And the dram drinker said, "If you listen to me,
You shall hear what you hear, and shall see what you see."
"I had a father: the grave is his bed;
I had a mother: she sleeps with the dead;
Precisely I went when they left me alone—
But I shed all my tears on their grave and their stone!"
I planted a willow—I planted a yew—
As I left them to sleep till the last trumpet blew.
"Fortune was mine, and I mounted her car:
Pleasure from virtue had beckoned me far.
Onward I went, as an avalanche down,
And the sunshine of fortune was changed to a frown!"
"Fortune was gone—and I took to my side
A young, and a lovely, and a beautiful bride!
Her entreaties with coldness and scorn;
Tarrying back till the break of the morn;
Slighting her kindness, and mocking her fears—
Casting a blight on her tenderest years:
Sad, and neglected, and weary I left her—
Sorrow and care of her reason bereft her—
Till, like a star, when it falls from its pride,
She sunk in the bosom of misery and died!"
"I had a child, and it grew like a vine:
Fair as the rose of Damascus was mine:
Fair—and I watched o'er her innocent youth,
As an angel from Heaven would watch over truth.
She grew like her mother in feature and form—
Her blue eyes were languid—her cheek was too warm.
Seventeen summers had shone on her brow—
The seventeenth winter beheld her laid low—
Yonder they sleep in their graves, side by side—
A father—a mother—a daughter—a bride!"
"When they had left me, I stood here alone—
None of my race or my kindred was known
Friends all forsaken, and hope all departed—
Sad, and desponding, and desolate-hearted—
Feeling no kindness for aught that was human—
Hated by man, and detested by woman—
Bankrupt in fortune, and ruined in name—
Onward I kept in the pathway of shame:
And, till this hour, since my daughter went down,
My brow has but known a continual frown!"
"Go to your children, and tell them the tale;
Tell them his eye was so languid and cold—
Tell them his purse was a stranger to gold—
Tell them he passed through the world they are in
The victim of sorrow and misery and sin;
Tell them when life's shameful conflicts were past,
In horror and anguish he perished at last!"

IT IS NOT ALWAYS MAY.

BY PROFESSOR W. W. LORFELLOW.

The sun is bright, the air is clear,
The daffodils are out and sing,
And from the stately elm I hear
The blue-bird prophesying Spring.

So blue you winding river flows,
It seems an outlet from the sky,
Where waiting till the West wind blows,
The freighted clouds at anchor lie.

All things are new—the buds, the leaves,
That gild the elm-trees' nodding crest,
And even the nest beneath the eaves—
There are no birds in last year's nest.

All things rejoice in youth and love,
The fulness of their first delight;
And learn from the soft heavens above,
The melting tenderness of night.

From the Ladies' Companion.

The Divided Burden.

BY L. H. SIOURNEY.

I saw a boy, who, towards his cottage home,
A heavy burden bore. The way was steep,
And rocky, and little load-laden
Strained downwards to its full extent, while wide
The other horizontally was thrown,
As if to counterpoise the painful weight
That drew him towards the earth.

And as he paused, just where the path
Grew more precipitous and wiped his brow
With his worn sleeve; and pausing, breathed long
draughts
Of the sweet air, while the hot summer sun
Flamed o'er his forehead.

But another boy,
Neath a cool shade-tree in a neighboring field,
Sat playing with his dog; and from the grass
Of spring, with light bound the fence he cleared,
And lent a vigorous hand to the soil.

—So on they went together—grasping firm
The basket's handle, with a right good will;
And while their young, clear voices met my ear,
I mused on that philosophy divine—
"Bear one another's burdens"—and perceived
That to obey God's word was happiness.

Then like the bee, who from the humble flower
Sown by the way-side, gleaming for her hire,
I treasured up the lesson: and when eve
Called home the laboring ox, and to his bed
Waxed the young bird, and shut the lily's cup,
I took my little boy upon my knee,
I told him of the basket-bearer's toil,
And of the friend who helped him.

When his eyes
Swelled full and round, and fixed upon my face,
Telling the story to his inner soul,
I said, "My son—be pitiful to all,
And aid them when thou canst."

For God hath sown
Sweet seeds within us—seeds of sympathy—
Whose buds are virtues such as bloom for heaven.

If thy young sister weepeth—kiss the tear
From her smooth cheek, and soothe with tender care
Her swelling breast—or if a secret thorn
Is in thy brother's bosom—draw it thence;
Or if thy playmate sorroweth, lend an ear
And share with sympathy his weight of woe.

And when thou art a man, my little one,
Still keep thy spirit open to the ill
Of neighbor, and stranger, of the race
Whom Africa's sun hath darkened, and of those
Poor red-brown exiles, from our forest shades,
Whence others thy rail'd suppress.

Thus shalt thou shun
That selfishness, which, wrapped in its own gifts,
Forgetful alike the Giver—and the grief
Of those who mourn.

So may'st thou ever find
Fifty and love in thine own time of need—
If on thy young heart, as a signet ring,
Thou giv'st that motto from the Book Divine,
"Bear one another's burdens"—and fulfill
The law of Christ.

AGRICULTURAL.

Ought Manure to be Ploughed under with as little Exposure as possible!

We find in the American Farmer an article on this subject by Mr. J. M. Garnet of Virginia from which we extract the following paragraphs:

I began penning my cattle late in the spring, and continued it until frost, in pens of the same size, moved at regular intervals of time, and containing the same number of cattle during the whole period.—These pens were alternately ploughed, and left unploughed, until the following spring, when all were planted in corn immediately, followed by wheat. The superiority of both crops over all the pens which had remained unploughed for so many months, after the cattle had manured them, was just as distinctly marked as if the dividing fences had continued standing; it was too plain to admit even of the slightest doubt. A near neighbor, a young farmer, had made the same experiment, on a somewhat different soil, the year before, but with results precisely the same. Similar trials I myself have made and seen made by others with dry straw, alternately ploughed in as soon as spread, and left on the surface until next spring. In every case the last method proved best, as far as the following crop would prove it. The same experiment has been made by myself and others of my acquaintance, with manure from the horse-stables and winter farm pens, consisting of much unrotted corn offal; and without a solitary exception, either seen by me, or heard of, the surface application, after the corn was planted, produced most manifestly, the best crop. Upon these numerous, concurrent, and undeniable facts, my opinion has been founded, that it is best to apply manures on the surface of lands; and "I guess," (as brother Jonathan would say,) that it is not likely to change unless indeed, I should hear a still greater number, equally well authenticated, on the opposite side; although I must say, that up to the present time, I have not heard a solitary one. True it is, that I have read many ingenious, fine spun arguments in opposition to the opinion which I hold in common with numerous other agriculturalists, but no proofs whatever have accompanied them, and therefore I must remain an infidel, until they are sustained and corroborated, by such facts, as should always be deemed indispensable to establish any practice whatever, in any of the various branches of husbandry. All these results undeniably prove, that the surface application was best; although the kinds of manure differed considerably. And what have we in opposition, any facts whatever? Not one; and only the conjecture, that the evaporation from the surface spread manure must carry off the greater and best portion of the food of plants therein contained. But that such evaporation cannot thus act, seems to me to be unquestionably proved by every fact I have mentioned: for, if it did, then the land of summer cow pens ploughed up as soon as removed, would, in every case, have produced better crops, than that of the unploughed, instead of doing it in none.—Similar results too must have followed in the other cases I have stated, although I have never seen or heard of their doing it in any.

In connection with these facts we state the following: Two brothers held different opinions on this subject; the one supposing that manure is injured by exposure to the sun, the other that it is not. The latter in manuring a field for oats, in 1840, spread the manure from the wagons as it was hauled out. Two or three weeks after this part of the work was commenced another set of hands was employed in sowing the oats and ploughing them in with the manure. These overlooked the hands engaged in spreading the manure before that operation had been finished. Of course the part of the manure carried out last was ploughed in immediately after it was spread, whilst that first carried out lay two or three weeks exposed to sun and wind before it was ploughed under. The poorest of the land was that sown and ploughed last. Late in the spring the two brothers were crossing the field together, when the owner perceiving the youngest oats and in the poorest land to be the largest and most flourishing, expressed his surprise at the fact. The other reminded him of the manner in which his manure had been managed, remarking that he observed it at the time, and thought it might test the correctness of their respective opinions. The oat field of course was watched with interest by the brothers through its progress to maturity, and the part on as soon as spread, continued to gain upon the other. These facts were related to us by the owner of the field, who is determined henceforth to expose his manure to sun and air as little as possible.

But how is the result of this experiment to be reconciled with the result of those made by Mr. Garnet and his neighbors? The reader must judge for himself. Nature is not inconsistent. Her laws and operations are always the same in the same circumstances. Animal manure either is or is not injured by exposure. If injured in Virginia it is injured in South Carolina; and if injured at one time, is it at all times. One solution occurs to us of the apparent discrepancy in the cases before. May it not be that the solid manure in all Mr. Garnet's cowpens, even those which were ploughed soonest, was materially injured by exposure to the sun before it was turned in, and that the improvement of the land is ascribable chiefly to the liquid manure or urine? If so, may not the pens which were ploughed as soon as the cows were removed, have been injured by turning up and exposing the soil which had absorbed the urine, and thus allowing this fertilizing ingredient to be evaporated by exposure to the winds and the heat of a summer's sun? If this supposition be correct, the fact that cowpens are injured by ploughing when the cows are removed makes against, and not for, the theory that manure is not injured by exposure. Further experiments are perhaps still needed to settle the question. We suggest the following: 1. That the solid manure be all carefully removed every morning from a cowpen to a compost heap, and that the pen be ploughed when the cows are removed. 2. That the same cows with the same treatment, be continued on an adjoining pen, of the same size, for the same length of time; that the manure be carefully removed from this also every morning to a compost heap, and that the pen be not ploughed till planting time. 3. Let then the solid manure stand on two pens, and the one be ploughed and the other not; which is only a repetition of Mr. Garnet's experiment. 4. Let the manure be gathered from two other pens every morning and thrown into holes, covered to shelter them from sun and rain. Let that gathered from one of the pens be evenly spread on the ground as soon as the cows are removed, and ploughed in. Let that from the other be protected as much as possible from both sun and wind till the time of planting and then be spread and ploughed in.

If these experiments were carefully conducted they would show the relative value of the

solid and liquid manure of cowpens, as well as the effect of exposure upon manure.
[Cherato (S. C.) Gaz.]

From the Farmers' Register.

Crushed Corn Meal—Feeding Horses—Preserving Bacon.

Since my former article, in relation to crushed corn-meal, was communicated to the Register, I have been informed by the highly intelligent iron-master, therein alluded to, that he kept his mule teams, of six each, fast last summer, though hard at work every day, on a daily allowance of one bushel of crushed corn meal, and the same quantity of bran, mixed thoroughly together and fed with cut straw—with a moderate quantity of clover hay in the rack. With corn at 37¢ and bran at 10 cents a bushel, this mode of feeding would reduce the cost of a six mule team to less than thirty cents a day, or five cents a mule, exclusive of hay and the straw mixed with the meal. A single calculation will show every farmer how much he could gain every year, by adopting this economical mode of feeding his work horses; doubtless enough in a lifetime to buy a respectable farm for his sons.

I was also informed by this gentleman who is one of the best farmers and managers I ever knew, that he fattened twenty bullocks last fall on crushed corn-meal, at much less cost than he could have fattened in any other way. He is decidedly of opinion that he saves more money by crushing and grinding his corn, than by any other economical process practised on his extensive estate; and I know no one in whose sound practical judgment I have greater confidence.

As my sheet is not full, I would add a word on another subject. A respectable neighbor informs me that he has preserved his bacon for twenty years, without the loss of a single piece, white-washing each joint, on the fleshy side, at the end of the hock early in the spring, before the fly deposits its eggs. He gives the pieces a thick coat of ordinary white-wash, with the common brush, then hangs them up in his smoke-house, where they remain until taken down for use. The white-wash does not impair the flavor of the meat, or injure it in any way, in the slightest degree. PLOUGHBOY.

Rockbridge, Va., March 17, 1841.

The Cow Tree.

This tree, which has been named Galactodendron, and appears to belong to the family of Sapoteae, grows on rocky declivities on the northern Andes. Its leaves are large, oblong, thin, dry, and coriaceous. "Its thick ligneous roots scarcely enter the rock; for several months in the year rain scarcely waters its fan-shaped leaves. The branches appear dry and dead. But when an incision is made in the trunk, a sweet and nutritious milk runs from it. It is at sunrise that the vegetable liquid runs most abundantly. Then the natives and negroes are seen to come from all parts provided with vessels to receive the milk, which becomes yellow, and thickens at the surface. This vegetable milk possesses all the physical properties of the milk of animals, only it is a little thicker, and mixes easily with water. When boiled it does not coagulate, but a thick yellow pellicle is formed on the surface. Acids do not form with this milk any coagulum as with that of the cow."

Success of Newspapers.

If the general literature of the country be distinguished by any grand peculiarity, it is unquestionably the multiplication of Newspapers. How would the shade of Campbell be astonished, could it mingle in the scenes of the present day, and witness the progress which has been made in this department of literature since he issued his Boston News-Letter, on half a sheet of pot paper, April 24th, 1704. Even in his day, however, "coming events cast their shadows before," for after fourteen years experience, he found that his half sheet could not contain all the news which accumulated on his hands; and he proposed, as he says, "to make up that deficiency by Printing a Sheet every other Week for Tryal," as it was impossible with half a Sheet a Week, to carry on all the Public Occurrences of Europe, with those of this, our Neighboring Provinces, and the West Indies. To make up which deficiency, and the News Letter more acceptable, he will now print every other Week a Sheet, whereby that which seem'd Old in the former half Sheet, becomes New now by the Sheet, which will be easy to be seen by any One who will be at pains to trace back former years, and even this time 12 months, we were then 13 months behind with the Foreign News beyond Great Britain." To be in such arrears, was, indeed, a sad predicament for an Editor, and no wonder he thought of enlarging his establishment. The "Sheet every other week for Tryal," was highly successful, for after some experience he says, "We are now less than Five Months behind, so that by the Sheet we have retrieved about 8 months since January last, and any One who has the News-Letter since that time, to January next, (Life Permitted) will be accommodated with all the News of Europe, etc., contained in the Public Prints of London, that are needful to be known in these Parts."

But Campbell was soon annoyed by difficulties of another sort. Competition, now so active, began even in these early days to exhibit itself. A rival entered the field, and Campbell came out with a manifesto to the public; and declares that, being "still desired and encouraged to carry on his Paper by the Gentlemen, Merchants and Others, his usual customers, he intends (Life Permitted) to answer their expectation, and to forward still a regular Account of Affairs as our part of the world will admit of. If he does not Print a Sheet every other Week this Winter time, he designs to make it up in the Spring, when Ships do arrive from Great Britain."

The Editors of the New England Puritan are not entirely insensible to the troubles incident to their vocation, from the days of their distinguished prototype to the present time; but we believe that to make a paper successful, it must be much less than "thirteen months behind" the news of the day, even from "beyond Great Britain;" and that instead of a formal appeal to the public sympathy against competition, the better way is to make a paper indispensable to that public by its superior excellence.

The Rothschilds.

The June number of the Merchant's Magazine contains an article on the great bankers, Rothschild, by Louis Harper, of Gottingen; from which we learn that the property of the house is estimated at from twenty to forty millions of dollars, besides which it is able to command seventy-five million dollars more. The founder of the house, Mayer Anselm Rothschild, was born at Frankfurt-on-Main, in the year 1743. He was a Jew by birth, and being in indigent circumstances, was destined for the profession of a teacher. After having taught for some years he abandoned the pursuit, and engaged in the occupation of buying and selling ancient coins, from which he derived a considerable profit, and afterwards obtained a lucrative situation in a house of exchange in Hanover: he acquired in the course of several years a handsome fortune. He then returned to Frankfurt, and there founded the banking house that still exists. In the year 1806 the French army approached

the dominions of the Landgrave of Hesse, whose agent Rothschild was; and this prince being compelled to flee,—his immense private fortune was entrusted to the care of Rothschild, who only paid two per cent for the use of the revenue which it yielded. At this time, also, Rothschild made his first great loan of \$3,000,000, to the King of Denmark.

The founder of the house died in the year 1812, in the 69th year of his age, leaving ten children; five of whom, being sons, continued the business of the house, and were located at the following places: Aschel at Frankfurt; Solomon at Berlin and Vienna; Nathan at London; Charles at Naples; and Jacob at Paris.

As an instance of the immense money transactions of the house, we will observe that in the space of twelve years from the year 1813, \$600,000,000 were accepted on the account of the European sovereigns, through its mediation, partly as a loan, and partly as a subsidy; of which \$250,000,000 were for England; \$60,000,000 for Austria; \$50,000,000 for Prussia; \$100,000,000 for France; \$60,000,000 for Naples; \$40,000,000 for Russia; \$15,000,000 for Brazil; and \$60,000,000 for some small German courts.

Besides these enormous sums the house of Rothschild procured several hundred millions of French indemnifications of war, and made many transient operations for different governments on commission, whose total amount may have surpassed the above mentioned sums.

The village of Waterford, six miles from Troy, N. Y. was visited by a most devastating fire on Saturday the 11th inst. which was not arrested until it had consumed nearly the whole of the business part of the town. The fire continued three hours, and consumed from seventy to eighty buildings, including the largest and best in the place. The Troy Whig states the loss at probably not less than \$150,000, some portion of which is insured. The fire originated in a small building used for storing linen.

Waterford, like Ravenna and some other villages, had been culpably negligent in providing means for arresting fires.

The Easiest Death.—It has been supposed that the easiest death any one can die, in a general sense, is, by freezing, as in this case, as soon as there is a chill in the body, the subject feels at ease, and is inclined to shut the eyes as if falling into a gentle sleep, after which no more is suffered. But there is one death easier than this. That is, "the death of the righteous." No matter how protracted the sufferings of the body, all is sweet if Jesus, the hope of glory, is in the soul.—Let us live so as to die this death.

Character.—It must be admitted by the wise, that a good character is the greatest earthly blessing that one can possess. When a man's character is gone, his all is gone.—What has he left? Though he may have health, wealth, learning, etc., last; what satisfaction can all these things afford him, while he knows that he is spurned from civilized society with disdain, and esteemed but a little higher than the brute creation. The condition of such an individual, must be miserable in the extreme.

An undoubted character is more precious than costly pearls, or gold and silver. Yet, by imprudence, how easily and how soon, it may be blasted, never to be repaired. Then, let all, especially the young, learn how to estimate a good character in its proper light.

Canal Across the Isthmus of Panama.—The Franco Grenadian Company, established at Paris, have at length overcome all governmental difficulties, and having provided the requisite funds, are about to commence operations in excavating a ship canal over the Isthmus of Darien or Panama.

Humble Harver.—A torch may be lighted by a candle, and a knife be sharpened by an unpolished stone, so Mr. H. Harver used to say, "that he never heard any faithful minister in his life that was so mean, but that he could discover some gift in him that was wanting in himself, and could receive some profit by him."

Cuba.—There is no country where such a change has taken place in regard to public morals as in this island. Gambling, which was the prevailing vice among all classes of society, has been, to a very great degree, suppressed by severe penalties.

As another evidence of still further improvement, it is stated that the Governor of the island has ordered the erection of Sunday schools in Havana, in which children of all classes may be educated free of expense.

The island of Cuba is, the year round, one of the most beautiful spots in creation; and the well-known winter resort for consumptive invalids from all parts of this country. The loose and dissolute character of the population has, however, hitherto prevented many from visiting the same. As, however, the steps already taken give indication of future improvement in this respect, there is no doubt but that this island will yet become the residence of a still larger number of invalids from this country, who may wish to take advantage of the mild and salubrious climate of that country in our own inclement at season.

Cin. Times.

The Slave Trade.—Capt. Filmer of the brig Choctaw, at New York from the River Gambin informs the editor of the Courier that the British cruisers are very busy on the coast endeavoring to destroy the slave trade. Two of them made an attempt to cut out a slaver from some river or bay, and were beaten off and forced to resign their object. The slavers in some cases, adopt the plan of sailing in companies of 5 or 6 vessels, only one being loaded with slaves. Should a cruiser overtake them they all take separate courses, and the cruiser not knowing which one to pursue, the loaded slaver has a fair chance of escape. The British traders complain much of the increase of American vessels on the coast, as the latter undersell them in their outward cargoes, and pay higher prices for the produce of the country. Two slave factories had been burned by British cruisers, and the establishments broken up. The Choctaw had a remarkably quick voyage, having sailed from N. Orleans on the 15th April last.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, who challenged a man not long since, has been indicted for the act.

PREMIUM FURNITURE.

MITCHELL, MOORE, & Co. Furniture and Chair manufacturers, Citizen's Cabinet Warehouses, No. 2 Second-street, between Main and Syracuse-streets, Cincinnati. Grateful for the liberal patronage which they have received since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of articles in their line of business. It being the desire of Mitchell, Moore & Co. to sustain their reputation, they have therefore determined to employ none but experienced workmen, and use good materials in their manufacture.

They respectfully invite their fellow-citizens who may want to purchase articles in their line of business, to call and examine their stock.

MITCHELL, MOORE & Co.

Ohio Mechanic Institute.—This is to certify that Messrs Mitchell & Moore exhibited at the Third Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, several pieces of Furniture, viz, a workstand, table, and a bird's-eye maple bedstead, which are adjudged to be the best work exhibited.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1840.
JOHN P. FOSTER, Pres't.
L. T. WELLS, Sec'y.

CINCINNATI ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS BLACKWELL, Principal.

The course of study comprises Reading, Writing, Sketching and the rudiments of Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Botany, Composition, the French language and Vocal music.

The system of instruction pursued in this Institution will secure to its pupils a sound education in the several departments of English study, and in the valuable art of habits of distinct and ready observation, while daily recitations and other exercises in the French by all the pupils, without exception, will offer very superior advantages to those parents who desire that their daughters should become proficient in the use of that language; and the introduction of singing in frequent alternation with the different studies during the hours of instruction, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the health and spirits and a hale and robust constitution.

Young ladies residing in the Academy will receive the unremitting attention of the Principal, with regard to their health, comfort, improvement in personal deportment, and moral and intellectual progress.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each with a vacation during the months of July and August.

TERMS.

For Boarding and Tuition, \$250.00 Per Annum.
" Tuition only, 50.00 payable half.
" Piano, Harp or Guitar, 50.00 yearly.

Greek, Latin, Italian German, Drawing, Painting &c., on the usual terms.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land situated upon a McAdams road, 3 miles from town. The improvements consist of a new house with six good rooms, a cellar and portico; also a frame stable and a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during the summer months.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house, with four rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and fenced with posts and rails.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a McAdams road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 3 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level.

A Country Seat with 26 or 30 acres of land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excellent new frame house built in cottage style having 4 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, a log house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The house stands upon a mound, and has a fine view of the river and the surrounding country.

A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, located upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard, 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden. Tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 Isabella and Catawba vines.

A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and a yard well planted. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few fruit trees, 2 good wells, a spring and good tillage. The land is good and favorably located for tillage.

A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road, 8 miles from town, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fenced.

A farm of 136 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; also a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also a milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy Farm.

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; a good peach and two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 choice trees; likewise a garden with quince, cherry, pear, plum, raspberry and currant trees. The land consists of rich bottom and good upland.

A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation, an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also too, a smoke, wagon, garden and many springs; also a superior orchard of choice trees, a colliery garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of fortune.

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles from town, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres grafted fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and a cellar; also two commodious stables with lofts for hay, a well, and numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the premises with 10 feet fall.

A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon a road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, a frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also an excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garden well fenced, and well stocked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. The land is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good and salubrious.

A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 45 miles from town, having 100 acres in tillage; a good frame house with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also a new frame house, a frame barn, a stable and an orchard of bearing apple trees. The land is rich, and consists of bottom and upland. It is considered one of the best farms in the country.

A Farm of 300 acres of good land, situated upon the Ohio River, 15 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation, a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good hewed log house, and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres of bottom and 100 of upland. It has the reputation of being an excellent farm.

A desirable Stock Farm of 503 acres, situated in Illinois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4 from a country town. The land consists of one half prairie, and one half wood, with 150 acres in cultivation, 2 log houses, 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir of pure water for cattle, and an excellent orchard of 4 to 6 acres of apple, plum and peach trees. It has a large range of unfenced prairie for summer pasturage, and a thick grove near the house for winter shelter.

Farmers and Citizens who wish to dispose of their estates, can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in Europe and the United States, without cost to them, unless sales be effected.

Very many other Farms and Country Seats for sale; also several acres of graded apple trees, and far from the City. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Citizens and emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis, if by letter, postage paid.

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon Mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent. at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the English bankers. English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold.

The experience of nine years in the sale of Real Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuable information to Emigrants.

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.

PETERS PILLS.